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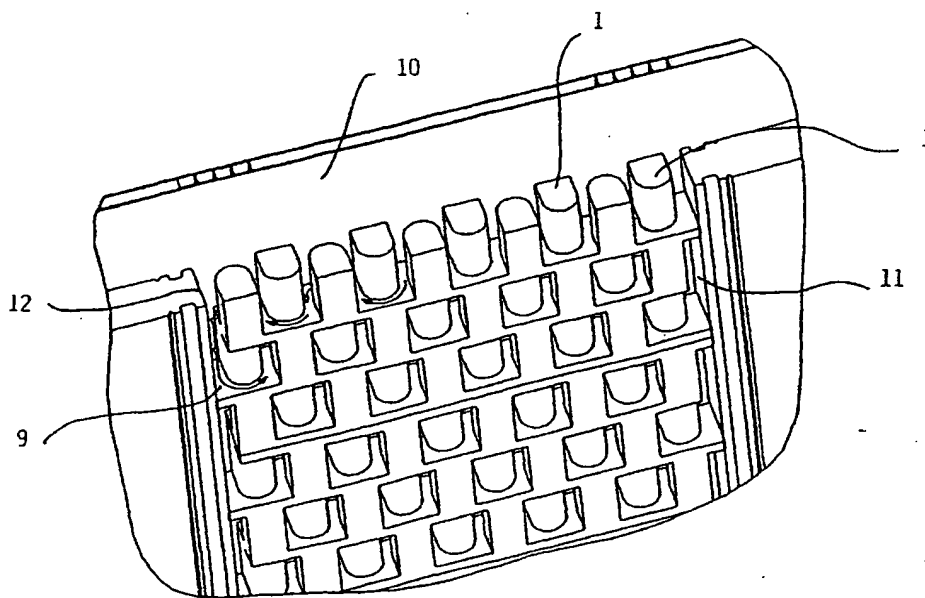
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: FLOW DIRECTING INSERT FOR A REACTOR CHAMBER AND A REACTOR



(57) Abstract: A flow directing insert for a reactor chamber in a reactor has a mainly square-shaped cross-section. The chamber has an inlet at one end of the chamber and an outlet at the other end of the chamber and at least one of the walls of the reactor chamber consists of a heat conductive material or of a membrane. The insert comprises a number of units arranged in rows, which units together with the walls of the chamber define a channel for a fluid. The channel extends from a first side of the chamber to a second side of the chamber and back again to the first side backwards and forwards a number of times. The units are arranged such that the fluid is forced to flow between the units in a serpentine path. A reactor comprises at least one reactor chamber containing a flow directing insert as described above.

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Flow directing insert for a reactor chamber and a reactor.

The present invention relates to a flow directing insert in a reactor chamber in a reactor, which reactor chamber has a mainly square-shaped cross-section and has an inlet at one corner of the chamber and an outlet at a another corner of the chamber. At least one of the walls of the reactor chamber consists of a solid heat conductive material or a membrane.

- 10 Conventional reactors for carrying through different kinds of chemical reactions in a batch-wise manner have usually been in the shape of a vessel of a suitable dimension into which the reactants are poured and allowed to react during a predetermined reaction time. The vessel is usually provided with mixing means. If it is necessary to heat or cool the reactants the vessel may have been provided with a heating or cooling mantle or heating or cooling coils, which are immersed in the reactants. The heat transfer characteristics of such an arrangement is poor as well as the mixing.
- 15
- 20 Another type of reactor making it possible to carry through reactions continuously consists of tube reactors comprising tubes of suitable length, through which the reactants are made to flow. Such an arrangement gives possibility to control the holding time especially at turbulent conditions. If the reactants should be heated or cooled, the tube may be surrounded by a shell, through which heating or cooling medium is forced to flow.
- 25

In the latest time plate reactors often called micro-reactors for carrying through catalytic reactions have been presented to the market. These micro reactors are often used in connection with fuel cells. Such a micro-

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reactor is described for example in EP 1 091 800, which shows a compact, catalytic reactor built up of piled textured plates forming reaction spaces and heat-bearing spaces. The texture may be in the form of channels aiming at a good distribution of the reaction liquid.

5

This type of reactors may also be used on a larger scale.

Flow directing inserts are known in many connections in order to divide a flow and to ensure that the flow direction constantly is changed. These
10 inserts consist of different kinds of packing material, which is available in different materials and configurations. WO 01/94006 describes an example of a tube reactor of this kind with reaction tubes with modular packing that create turbulence in order to promote fluid flow through the packing material.

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The present invention aims at providing a reactor chamber with a flow directing insert which makes it possible to get a precise hydrodynamic control of the flow conditions for the reactants which are to pass the reactor chamber. This goal is obtained in that the insert comprises a
20 number of units arranged in rows, which units together with the walls of the chamber define a channel for a fluid, which channel extends from a first side of the chamber to a second side of the chamber and back again to the first side backwards and forwards a number of times and that the units are arranged such that the fluid is forced to flow between the units in
25 a serpentine path. The insert according to the invention, which forces the fluid to change flow direction frequently, brings about turbulent flow conditions that efficiently prevent the occurrence of layers of fluid flowing at different flow rates and no stagnant zones are found. High mixing rates are obtained and a narrow distribution of the residence time is obtained.

The fluid reactants passing the channel may be pure liquids, mixtures of liquids, liquids with particles or liquids with dissolved or free gas.

5 The insert may have a square-shaped form and a square-shaped cross-section. The length of each row in the insert may be considerably larger than the distance between two opposite walls in the reactor chamber.

The mentioned opposite walls may one or both consist of a heat conductive material, which make it possible to let a cooling or heating fluid pass outside the channel. One of the walls or both may alternatively
10 consist of a membrane of a suitable pore size making it possible to let a formed product or products pass the membrane. Combinations of walls of these kinds may also be possible.

The square-shaped insert may if so is desired be rolled to a tube or in a
15 spiral. In such a case the walls of the reactor chamber must of course be given the same shape.

The units in the flow directing insert of the invention is with advantage designed such that each unit has one plane surface intended to abut one
20 wall of the reactor chamber or the plane side of another unit in a tightening manner. The unit has an extension that is less than the distance between two opposite walls in the reactor chamber.

The flow directing insert is advantageously built up in such a way that
25 each row of units is separated from an adjacent row of units by delimiting means, which abuts the walls of the reactor chamber in a tightening way. The reaction chamber may be arranged such that the fluid flows through the reaction chamber by the action of gravity, that is the inlet to the chamber may be situated above the outlet. It is of course also possible to
30 make the fluid pass through the chamber driven by pump drive, which

means that the in- and outlet to the chamber are situated on the same level.

- 5 The units in the flow directing insert have with advantage a side opposite to the plane surface with a softly bended shape, for example a cylindrical shape. In this manner there is obtained very favourable flow conditions.

- 10 In a flow directing insert according to the invention there is advantageously a connection between two adjacent rows of units in the reactor chamber, which is obtained in that there is an opening between one end of a row and a reactor wall and also between the next row of units and the same reactor wall. In this way the fluid may flow from one row to the other in the created empty space.
- 15 The flow directing insert may contain at least two units in at least two rows one adjacent the other which are arranged such that an opening in a cylindrical part of one unit co-operating with an opening in the delimiting means together with an opening in the cylindrical part of a second unit form a passage extending through a part of the insert or through the
- 20 whole insert. Such passages give a possibility to create a connection between an inlet at one end of the reactor chamber and the flow of fluid anywhere in the reactor chamber. The passages may be used for injecting a liquid or gas reactant into the flow of fluid. They may also be used for taking samples or measuring for example temperature or
- 25 pressure. If so is desired a cooling or heating medium may be conducted through the formed passages.

The flow directing insert containing a desired number of rows and delimiting means is with advantage manufactured in one piece.

Depending on the desired material in the insert it may for example be manufactured by moulding, pressing, milling or by casting.

The flow directing insert containing a number of units and limits may
5 alternatively be produced in pieces of column shape, which together form the insert. This may be necessary if the units have a softly bended form also close to the plane surface.

One especially suitable material for manufacturing the insert consists of
10 polyetheretherketone, PEEK. Other materials may be carbon, glass or metal.

The flow controlling insert according to the invention will be further described with reference to the attached drawings which show two
15 examples of embodiments of the flow directing insert. These embodiments have been chosen as examples only.

Fig. 1-3 show different views of a single unit with limits intended to be a part of an insert.

20 Fig. 4 shows a perspective drawing of a number of units compiled to a part of an insert.

Fig. 5 shows a perspective drawing of two units provided with openings intended to be arranged in two adjacent rows.

Fig. 6 shows a cross-section of a row of units provided with openings in
25 the cylindrical part of the unit.

Fig. 7 shows a perspective drawing of three rows of units with openings.

Fig. 8 shows a perspective drawing of a section of an insert located in a reactor chamber.

Fig. 9-11 show different views of another embodiment of a single unit
30 intended to be a part of an insert.

Fig. 12 shows a perspective drawing of how these units are combined to be a part of an insert.

Fig. 13 shows a perspective drawing of how these units may be manufactured in the form of columns.

5 Fig. 14 shows a cross-section or a row of units.

Fig. 15 shows how ten units in three rows form a part of an insert.

Fig. 16 shows an insert located in a reaction chamber in a plate seen both from the front and from the back.

Fig. 17 shows a perspective view of a part of an example of a reactor with
10 a reactor chamber containing inserts according to the invention.

In fig. 1 there is shown a single unit 1 seen from one side, which unit 1 together with similar units arranged in rows form an insert for a reactor chamber. The unit 1 has a plane surface 2 and upper and lower square-
15 shaped limits 3, 4.

The unit 1 has a cylindrical part 5 on its side opposite to the plane surface as may be seen in fig. 2, which shows a cross-section of the unit.

20 In fig. 3 the unit 1 is seen from the side. As may be seen in fig. 2 and 3 there is formed a free space 6 within the unit limited by the extension of the limits 3 and 4. This free space is intended for the fluid, which shall pass the reactor chamber.

25 In fig. 4 there is shown how nine units 1 are arranged in relation to each other in order to form the insert for the reactor chamber. As may be seen in fig. 4 the nine units shown in the figure are arranged such that the plane surface of the first and third units in every row are turned at the same side, whereas the second unit in each row is turned 180 ° in
30 relation to the first and third unit. In this way the plane surfaces of the

units define an area (surface), which together with the walls of the reactor chamber (not shown here) form a meander shaped channel for the fluid. The fluid flows through the free spaces 6 between the units and between the cylindrical part 5 of the units and the walls of the reaction chamber. In order to bring the fluid to flow in the formed channel it is of course necessary that the plane surface of the units abuts the adjacent wall such that no fluid may by-pass the channel. The upper 3 and lower 4 limits of the units 1 define alone and together delimiting means between the rows.

In these drawings the rows of the insert are built up of single units. If so is desired it is of course possible to build up an insert containing units, where two units turn their plane surfaces against each other. This gives an efficient distribution of the flow at the cost of the possibility to accurately control the residence time distribution in the chamber.

In fig. 5 there is shown two units intended to be arranged in rows adjacent to each other. Both these units have an opening 7 in the cylindrical part of the unit that extends through the unit from the upper 3 to the lower 4 limit. With such an arrangement it is possible to connect an inlet at one end of the reactor chamber such that a flow of injected fluid is added to a flow of the first fluid at any desired point in the reactor chamber. The connection is established in that a unit with an opening 7 also has an opening anywhere in the surface of the cylindrical part of the unit, which two openings are connected somewhere in the unit. It is also possible to have a number of units with openings in a number of adjacent rows such that there is formed a passage, which extends all the way through the insert.

In fig. 6 there is shown a cross-section of a number of units 1 provided with openings 7. The individual limits 4 of the units form together the delimiting means 8. At the right end of the figure there is a cavity 9 in the

delimiting means 8. This cavity 9 makes it possible for the fluid to flow from one row of units to an adjacent row of units.

- Fig 7. shows three rows of units provided with openings 7. As may be seen in the drawing the uppermost delimiting means 8 extends somewhat longer to the right than the next delimiting means. This space corresponds to the cavity 9 shown in figure 6. A fluid, which is to flow through the reactor chamber (no walls are shown in this figure), enters the reaction chamber through an inlet (not shown) situated in close vicinity to the left end of the uppermost row of units. The fluid then flows in a serpentine path in the free space 6 between the units, until it reaches the right end of the uppermost row. Due to the cavity 9 the fluid may then pass to the next row and flow through the free space between the units from right to left. As may be seen in the figure there is a corresponding cavity in the third delimiting means 8, giving the fluid the possibility to enter the third row of units. In this drawing the insert is shown standing. Of course it is just as possible that the insert is arranged in a reactor chamber, which is horizontal.
- In fig. 8 it is shown how an insert comprising a block of units 1 moulded in one piece may be arranged in a reactor chamber. The reactor chamber surrounds a space in the shape of an elongated square. In the drawing, which only shows a small section of the reactor chamber, there is shown the farther wall 10 of the chamber and the side walls 11, 12. The front wall of the reactor chamber has been omitted for sake of clarity. In the drawing it is seen how the fluid arrives from the right end of the chamber and flows in a serpentine path in the channel, which is defined by the units and the walls of the chamber. The cavity 9 formed between the insert and the side wall 12 makes it possible for the fluid to pass on to the adjacent lower row.

In fig. 9 there is shown an embodiment of a unit with slightly different form giving another kind of insert. The unit 1¹ is seen from one side and has also upper and lower limits 3¹ and 4¹. In fig. 10 there is shown a cross-section of the unit 1¹. As may be seen in the drawing the unit 1¹ has a
5 plane surface 2¹ and a cylindrical part 5¹. There is a softly bended change-over from the cylindrical part to the plane part. The upper and lower limits 3¹ and 4¹ have the shape of a truncated triangle with two parallel sides. As may be seen in fig.11 there is a space 6¹ in front of the cylindrical part 5¹ of the unit.

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In fig. 12 there is seen how the units may be arranged in order to form a part of the insert intended to be used in the reactor chamber, every second unit being turned 180 ° in relation to the other unit. The part of the insert shown in fig. 12 may, as is shown in fig.13, be built up of
15 columns 13, which are manufactured in one piece comprising a desired number of units.

In fig. 14 there is shown a cross-section of a number of units 1¹ in a row. The plane surfaces 2¹ of the units are intended to abut on the walls of the
20 reactor chamber in a tightening manner. In the drawing it is seen how the softly bended parts of the units 1¹ close to the plane surface 2¹ together with the cylindrical part of the units form a serpentine channel.

In fig. 15 there is shown a perspective view of three rows of units with ten
25 units in each. In this figure there is seen how the upper and lower limits of the units co-operate to form plane upper and lower surfaces which form the delimiting means separating the rows. It is also seen how the plane surfaces 2¹ form a plane area with small openings 14. The walls of the reaction chamber should abut on this plane area (surface) in a tightening

manner and form a limitation for the channel, which is obtained between the units.

In fig. 16 the insert 15 is shown within a reactor chamber 16. The reactor chamber is situated in a square-shaped opening in a rectangular plate 17. The reactor chamber is limited by the edges of the square-shaped opening and of thin plates or membranes situated behind and in front of the plate 17. (The thin plates or membranes are not shown in fig. 16.) At one end of the chamber there is an inlet 18 for the fluid, which shall pass the reactor chamber and at another end of the reactor chamber there is an outlet 19 for the fluid.

A part of a reactor containing three reactor chambers 16 is shown in fig. 17. The walls 20, 21 surrounding the reactor chambers consist in this embodiment of thin plates of a heat conductive material. Membranes may, if so is suitable, be used instead of thin plates on one or both sides of the reactor chamber. At both sides of the reactor chamber there are channels 22 through which a cooling or heating fluid may flow. The channels 22 are on their other side delimited by walls 23. Between the channels for cooling or heating fluid are transition plates 24. The reaction chambers 16, the channels for cooling or heating medium and the transitions plates are surrounded on both sides by frame plates 25 and the package is held together by bolts 26. There is an inlet pipe 27 at one end of the reactor and a corresponding hole in the frame plates 25 and the walls surrounding the channels for cooling or heating medium. The fluid, which shall pass the reactor chamber, enters through the inlet pipe 27 and the mentioned holes and arrives to the inlet 18 of the reactor chamber 16.

The fluid then flows in a serpentine path between the units in the first uppermost row, then through the next row and further on until all the rows in the first reaction chamber have been passed. The fluid then passes holes in the lower end of the reactor (not shown) and enters the second
5 reactor chamber. In this the fluid is forced to flow from one side of the reactor chamber to the other side between the units in row after row upwards until it reaches the row on the top. There is outlet 19 from the reactor chamber through which the fluid may pass on through the holes in the walls 21, 23 and through an opening 28 in the transition plate 24.
10 In this embodiment the reactor chambers are connected in series. Of course it is also possible to connect the reactor chambers in parallel if so is desired.

Instead of having heating or cooling channels on both sides of a reactor
15 chamber it is also possible to separate two reactor chambers from each other by a membrane. With such an arrangement with a heating or cooling channel, a reactor chamber, a membrane, a reactor chamber and a heating or cooling channel arranged beside each other a first reaction may take place in the first reaction chamber and one component,
20 originally present or formed during the reaction, may pass the membrane for a further reaction or heating or cooling.

In the embodiments shown in the drawings all the units in an insert are of the same size and shape. Of course it is possible within the scope of the
25 invention to use units of a smaller or thicker extension in one or a number of rows, or in only a part of a row. The upper or lower limits may be made thicker, which of course alters the size of the channel. Such a reduction of the size of the channel may bring about an increase in the flow rate, which may be of advantage.

Claims

1. Flow directing insert (15) for a reactor chamber (16) in a reactor, which reactor chamber (16) has a mainly square-shaped cross-section, which
5 chamber (16) has an inlet (18) at one end of the chamber and an outlet (19) at the other end of the chamber and at least one of the walls of the reactor chamber consists of a heat conductive material or a membrane, characterized in that the insert (15) comprises a number of units (1,1¹) arranged in rows, which units together with the walls (20, 21) of the
10 chamber define a channel for a fluid, which channel extends from a first side of the chamber to a second side of the chamber and back again to the first side backwards and forwards a number of times and that the units (1,1¹) are arranged such that the fluid is forced to flow between the units in a serpentine path.
- 15 2. Flow directing insert according to claim 1, characterized in that each unit (1,1¹) has one plane surface (2,2¹) intended to abut one wall of the reactor chamber or the plane surface (2,2¹) of another unit and has an extension that is less than the distance between the opposite
20 walls of the reactor chamber.
3. Flow directing insert according to claims 1-2, characterized in that each row of units (1,1¹) is separated from the next row of units by a delimiting means (8) extending between and abutting the walls of the
25 reactor chamber in a tightening manner.
4. Flow directing insert according to claims 1-3, characterized in that the side of the unit opposite to the plane surface has a softly bended shape (5), for example a cylindrical shape.

5. Flow directing insert according to claims 1-4, characterized in that a connection between two adjacent rows of units (1,1) in the reactor chamber is obtained in that there is an opening (9) between one end of a row and a reactor side and also between the next row of units and the same reactor side, such that the fluid may flow from one row to the other in the created empty space.
6. Flow directing insert according to claims 1-5, characterized in that at least two units (1,1¹) in at least two rows one adjacent the other are arranged such that an opening (7) in the cylindrical part of one unit is co-operating with an opening in the delimiting means (8) together with an opening (7) in the cylindrical part of the second unit gives a possibility to create passages between an inlet at one end of the reactor chamber and a flow path anywhere in the reactor chamber or through said chamber.
7. Flow directing insert according to claims 1-7, characterized in that a number of rows of units (1) and delimiting means (8) are produced in one piece.
8. Flow directing insert according to claims 1-7, characterized in that a number of units (1¹) and limits (3,4) are produced in one piece as a column.
9. Flow directing insert according to any of claims 1-8, characterized in that the insert is manufactured in polyetheretherketone (PEEK), carbon, glass or metal.
10. Reactor provided with at least one reactor chamber containing a flow directing insert according to any of the preceding claims.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE 2003/001719

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: B01J 19/24

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: B01J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-INTERNAL, WPI DATA

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 6451268 B1 (GERALD DEAN ERDMAN), 17 Sept 2002 (17.09.2002), figure 1, abstract --	1-10
A	WO 9964146 A1 (DBB FUEL CELL ENGINES GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG), 16 December 1999 (16.12.1999), abstract, cited in description --	1-10
A	WO 0194006 A2 (ABB LUMMUS GLOBAL, INC.), 13 December 2001 (13.12.2001), abstract, cited in description -- -----	1-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

24/12/2003

International application No.

PCT/SE 2003/001719

US	6451268	B1	17/09/2002	AU	2819900	A	02/11/2000
				BR	9917260	A	08/01/2002
				CA	2367372	A	26/10/2000
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				DE	59901268	D	00/00/0000
				EP	1091800	A,B	18/04/2001
				US	6470569	B	29/10/2002

WO	0194006	A2	13/12/2001	AU	6532601	A	17/12/2001
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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY
(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference S 3535		FOR FURTHER ACTION See Form PCT/IPEA/416	
International application No. PCT/SE 2003/001719		International filing date (day/month/year) 07.11.2003	Priority date (day/month/year) 18.11.2002
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC B01J 19/24			
Applicant ALFA LAVAL CORPORATE AB et al			
<p>1. This report is the international preliminary examination report, established by this International Preliminary Examining Authority under Article 35 and transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.</p> <p>2. This REPORT consists of a total of <u>3</u> sheets, including this cover sheet.</p> <p>3. This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, comprising:</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> (sent to the applicant and to the International Bureau) a total of _____ sheets, as follows:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis of this report and/or sheets containing rectifications authorized by this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions).</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> sheets which supersede earlier sheets, but which this Authority considers contain an amendment that goes beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed, as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the Supplemental Box.</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> (sent to the International Bureau only) a total of (indicate type and number of electronic carrier(s)) _____, containing a sequence listing and/or tables related thereto, in computer readable form only, as indicated in the Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see Section 802 of the Administrative Instructions).</p>			
<p>4. This report contains indications relating to the following items:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Box No. I Basis of the report</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Box No. II Priority</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Box No. VI Certain documents cited</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Box No. VII Certain defects in the international application</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application</p>			
Date of submission of the demand 09.06.2004		Date of completion of this report 15.02.2005	
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/SE Patent- och registreringsverket Box 5055 S-102 42 STOCKHOLM		Authorized officer Bertil Dahl/MP	
Facsimile No. +46 8 667 72 88		Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00	

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.

PCT/SE 2003/001719

Box No. I Basis of the report

1. With regard to the language, this report is based on the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
- ☐ This report is based on a translation from the original language into the following language _____, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of:
- ☐ international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b))
- ☐ publication of the international application (under Rule 12.4)
- ☐ international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3)
2. With regard to the elements of the international application, this report is based on *(replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report)*:
- ☒ the international application as originally filed/furnished
- ☐ the description:
- pages _____ as originally filed/furnished
- pages* _____ received by this Authority on _____
- pages* _____ received by this Authority on _____
- ☐ the claims:
- pages _____ as originally filed/furnished
- pages* _____ as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19
- pages* _____ received by this Authority on _____
- pages* _____ received by this Authority on _____
- ☐ the drawings:
- pages _____ as originally filed/furnished
- pages* _____ received by this Authority on _____
- pages* _____ received by this Authority on _____
- ☐ a sequence listing and/or any related table(s) – see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing.
3. ☐ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:
- ☐ the description, pages _____
- ☐ the claims, Nos. _____
- ☐ the drawings, sheets/figs _____
- ☐ the sequence listing (*specify*): _____
- ☐ any table(s) related to the sequence listing (*specify*): _____
4. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments annexed to this report and listed below had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).
- ☐ the description, pages _____
- ☐ the claims, Nos. _____
- ☐ the drawings, sheets/figs _____
- ☐ the sequence listing (*specify*): _____
- ☐ any table(s) related to the sequence listing (*specify*): _____

* If item 4 applies, some or all of those sheets may be marked "superseded."

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.

PCT/SE 2003/001719

Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Claims	<u>1-10</u>	YES
	Claims		NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	<u>1-10</u>	YES
	Claims		NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	<u>1-10</u>	YES
	Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

Documents cited in the International Search Report:

D1: US 6451268 B1
D2: WO 9964146 A1
D3: WO 0194006 A2

The cited documents represent the general state of the art.

The invention defined in claims 1-10 is not disclosed by any of these documents.

The cited prior art does not give any indication that would lead a person skilled in the art to the claimed flow directing insert for a reactor chamber and a reactor provided with the insert. Therefore, the claimed invention is not obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Accordingly, the invention defined in claims 1-10 is novel and is considered to involve an inventive step. The invention is industrially applicable.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference S3535	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>FOR FURTHER ACTION</div> <div>see Form PCT/ISA/220 as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.</div> </div>	
International application No. PCT/SE 2003/001719	International filing date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 7 November 2003	(Earliest) Priority Date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 18 November 2002
Applicant Alfa Laval Corporate AB et al		

This international search report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This international search report consists of a total of 2 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

a. With regard to the language, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ The international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

b. ☐ With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, see Box No. I.

2. ☐ Certain claims were found unsearchable (see Box No. II)

3. ☐ Unity of invention is lacking (see Box No. III)

4. With regard to the title,

☐ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☒ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

Flow directing insert for a reactor chamber and a reactor.

5. With regard to the abstract,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box No. IV. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. With regard to the drawings,

a. the figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No. 8

☒ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ as selected by this Authority, because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ as selected by this Authority, because this figure better characterizes the invention.

b. ☐ none of the figures is to be published with the abstract.

1
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

T/SE 2003/001719

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: B01J 19/24

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: B01J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-INTERNAL, WPI DATA

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 6451268 B1 (GERALD DEAN ERDMAN), 17 Sept 2002 (17.09.2002), figure 1, abstract --	1-10
A	WO 9964146 A1 (DBB FUEL CELL ENGINES GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG), 16 December 1999 (16.12.1999), abstract, cited in description --	1-10
A	WO 0194006 A2 (ABB LUMMUS GLOBAL, INC.), 13 December 2001 (13.12.2001), abstract, cited in description -- -----	1-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 February 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

24 -02- 2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Swedish Patent Office
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM
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Authorized officer

Bertil Dahl/ELY
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

24/12/2003

PCT/SE 2003/001719

US	6451268	B1	17/09/2002	AU	2819900	A	02/11/2000
				BR	9917260	A	08/01/2002
				CA	2367372	A	26/10/2000
				CN	1348429	T	08/05/2002
				EP	1189840	A	27/03/2002
				IL	145604	D	00/00/0000
				JP	2002542023	T	10/12/2002
				SK	14142001	A	10/09/2002
				US	2002176813	A	28/11/2002
				WO	0063118	A	26/10/2000

WO	9964146	A1	16/12/1999	DE	19825102	A,C	09/12/1999
				DE	59901268	D	00/00/0000
				EP	1091800	A,B	18/04/2001
				US	6470569	B	29/10/2002

WO	0194006	A2	13/12/2001	AU	6532601	A	17/12/2001

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